





As we like to be exact in our statements, it is proper that we should correct an item which appeared in our columns yesterday as to the location of the new silver leads near Bannack, Montana Territory. The types made us say that they were seventy-five miles east of Bannack City, when the fact is, they are just over the crest of the east mountain, and but fifteen miles from Bannack. The leads, which are represented to be exceedingly rich, are situated on "Grasshopper" creek. The original discoveries were made by Professor A. K. Eaton of New York, who recently passed through this city in company with Mr. W. C. Hopkins, and who enjoys a high reputation as a geologist and scientific man. The explorations of the Professor in the Bannack country, disclosed the fact, which was before unsuspected, that the country was as rich in silver as in gold, and has incited a very general prospecting for the former metal.

Prof. Eaton, who, when here, paid a brief visit to the Rush Valley mines, and was much pleased with them, proposes to return this way, with a view of examining more critically the country hereabouts. His report of the geological formations and mineral wealth of Utah and Montana, will possess much interest, and we await it, confident of its happy effect upon the destinies of these two undoubtedly rich Territories of Uncle Sam.

We are pleased to know that eastern capitalists and scientific men are turning their eyes towards us, and that soon the fame of Utah's wealth and importance will spread throughout the continent.

While California and Nevada, notwithstanding their placers of gold and ledges of silver, are languishing under the ill-advised repudiation of the National Currency, and in vain crying out for capital to develop their mines, Utah is enjoying an unexampled prosperity, which can only be retarded by the successful efforts of those who seek to adopt a gold currency. We indulge the hope that if sentiments of ordinary patriotism shall not prevent it, the instincts of policy will check those who are engaged in decrying Treasury Notes as a basis of commerce, trade and labor.

While on the subject of the mines of Montana, we may add that yesterday we perused a private letter to a gentleman in this, written at Virginia City, which states that two steamboats had already arrived at Marina, a short distance below Fort Benton on the Missouri river, loaded with goods and supplies for the Bannack mines. Among these were twelve thousand sacks of flour. Large trains are also on the way thither overland, conveying immense quantities of the staff of life. From these facts we judge that the large emigration will be amply supplied and there will be little need of transporting flour from Utah. Our immense crops of wheat will, however, have no doubt, find a ready market at home, but the fact that Bannack will be mainly supplied from the coast, prevents even the possibility of Utah suffering either from scarcity or high prices. Demand and supply regulate these matters despite the exertions or combinations of men of any class.

**FALST'S STABLES.**—Our friends Messrs Fox & Frost, have greatly enlarged their stabling accommodations, and refitted the premises at the old stand, 24 South Temple street, in this city; and parties in want of a neat turn-out and a fast nag, can there find themselves fully accommodated. Mr. Fox also devotes his attention to the sale of horses, and offers his services in that capacity to the resident and traveling public. See their advertisement.

**NOTICE.**—Members of the Rush Valley Smelting Company, are requested to note the advertisement in another column, calling for a meeting of the shareholders. A full attendance is requested. This Saturday next at half-past 1 o'clock, a. m. Place: Post Adjutant's office.

**WALK SHOT DOWN.**—It is expected that the three companies of infantry now stationed at Fort Churchill, will soon march Salt Lake-ward, with Company C, cavalry. *Washoe Herald*, July 15.

**COMPANY M, 2d CAV., C. V.**—A portion of this company, consisting of twenty men, with their animals, arrived in Camp on Wednesday afternoon. This portion of the Company was left at Muddy by Capt. Price (who pushed for Fort Mohave) with orders to attend to and recruit the exhausted animals of the command, and at the end of thirty days to return to Camp Douglas. Owing to the season, the badness of the weather and the nature of the country, their trip has been a very arduous and exhausting one, and letters received from members of the company at Fort Mohave, represent the company as having done more severe labor on this trip than during all the rest of their term of service.

**ROCK SALT.**—Quite a curiosity in the shape of some crystals of rock salt, was shown us on yesterday by a member of Company M, 2d Cavalry, C. V., just returned from an extended trip south. These crystals are of pure salt and were taken from a mountain on the Rio Virgin, about 360 miles south of this city, which mountain is said by those who have been there, to be almost entirely composed of the same kind of salt. This is very probably the famous *Monte de sal*, referred to by Fernando de Solis in his "Conquista del Mexico," whence the Mexicans proper supplied the other aboriginal tribes of the southern country.

**SECOND VOLUME.**—The *Daily Union Vedette*—in its issue of July 5—entered upon its second volume. We have from the first admired the *Vedette* from its dignified and patriotic tone, and from the editorial ability with which it has been conducted from its commencement. It is published at Camp Douglas, U. T., by the officers and enlisted men of the California and Nevada Territory Volunteers. We trust the enterprise will prove as profitable to the publishers, as it is useful and acceptable to its readers. *Virginia Union*, July 15.

**A DEERTER.**—A man by the name of Maguire, a deserter from Company F, Nevada Cavalry Volunteers, was yesterday sent under escort from the quarters of the Provost Guard to Fort Churchill. This is the second time Maguire has deserted, and he will no doubt be severely dealt with. *Virginia Union*.

**GENERAL STEELE.**—The only attempt at verse to be found in the rebel papers in Texas is the following:

General Frederick Steele came stealing along,  
Stealing our hogs and stealing our corn,  
Stealing our sheep and stealing our cows,  
And stealing the steel from off our plows.  
Steal on, General Steele; ere long you may feel  
The blighting effects of very cold steel.

#### BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

San Francisco, July 20th. Sandwich Island advices to June 25th, say that a majority of the members elected to the Constitutional Convention, are opposed to any changes in the manner proposed.

Liberal contributions were coming in for the Sanitary Commission.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has finally rejected the Article to aid the Pacific Railroad, and adopted one providing for taxing the proceeds of the mines.

Gen. McDowell has issued an order requiring passengers on ocean steamers and ships, to give up their arms to the Captain, and permit examination of baggage. The object is to prevent probable danger of any attempt to take possession of steamers on this coast by pirates sailing as passengers.

The confession of one of the recently arrested stage robbers, implicates some prominent men, and leads to the suspicion of secession designs.

Arrived—bark A, from Philadelphia.

#### PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Fortress Monroe, July 18th.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 16th has the following: Atlanta, July 14th. Two brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee at Moore's bridge, nine miles from Noonan, last night. They were met by Armstrong's brigade of cavalry and driven back and the bridge burned. There is no change in the situation in front. The enemy is using artillery occasionally across the river.

Charleston, July 10th.

The enemy have evacuated Johnson's Island. It is noticed that transports are quite busy changing troops, chiefly to Morris' Island. The bombardment of Sumter is kept up by the enemy.

Fortress Monroe, July 18th.

Our men as fast as captured by the enemy are removed to Georgia; the men to Andersonville and the officers to Mazon.

New York, July 19th.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Secretary Fessenden will soon issue proposals for a more extensive loan than fifty millions. He reports that the confidence felt in Government by bankers and financiers in New York, is one of the most gratifying features of his visit.

The *Post's* money article says: We learn that the Secretary will put a loan of one hundred millions in the market.

Philadelphia, July 19th.

The army of the Potomac correspondence of the *Press*, says: The artillery fight on the 15th lasted two hours, when our shells burst directly in the rebel embrasure, destroying their cannon and forcing them to retire. They lost at least six guns, and the breastworks lately occupied by the enemy barring our advance towards Petersburg, have been leveled.

Philadelphia, July 19th.

The damage to the railroad has been fully repaired and trains are running regularly to and from Washington.

Washington, July 19th.

Gen. Sherman announces that on yesterday, having previously crossed the Chattahoochee, his whole army advanced five miles south of that river, and crossed Beach Tree creek. This advance was made without resistance from Johnson's forces, except a slight skirmish with his rear as he retired. This movement necessarily forces Johnson into the defenses of Atlanta and places the city within range of Sherman's guns.

Halifax, July 19th.

The *Europa* from Liverpool 9th, Queens-town 10th: The debates in Parliament resulted in a majority of 68 for the Government in the Commons, and a majority of 9 against the Government in the Lords.

Dano-Prussian news unimportant.

Chicago, July 20th.

A letter from Sherman's army, says: The 11th and 12th army corps have been consolidated forming the 20th corps, under Hooker.

Liverpool, July 10th.

The steamer *Yeddo*, built at Bordeaux, supposed for the Confederates, has been sold to the Prussians.

The *Great Eastern* left to-day for London to take on the Atlantic cable.

The result of the vote on the resolution of censure, is regarded as a satisfactory endorsement of the Ministerial policy, but no triumph. The Danish ministry have resigned.

Washington, July 19th.

A dispatch from official sources, says: That subsequent to crossing the Chattahoochee, Sherman occupied his troops in tearing up the railroads of most importance to the rebels.

New York, July 20th.

The *World's* Washington special, says: It is reported in official circles, and generally believed, that Stanton has resigned his position as Secretary of War. The immediate cause of his resignation was a quarrel which grew out of the attack of the rebels on this city, Blair charging incompetency and cowardice upon Stanton and Halleck, for their want of management during the raid. Among the candidates mentioned to succeed Stanton, are Senator John Sherman and Gen. Schenck.

The burning of Postmaster Blair's house by the rebels, has led to other besides Cabinet complications.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent, says: The enemy are attempting to blockade the James river, and a flag-of-truce boat was opened on by the batteries below City Point, compelling her to return to Bermuda Hundred. Grant and Butler shortly after, ran these batteries, their boat narrowly escaping a Whitworth ball.

The *Tribune* special says, we learn from a source entitled to credit, that Gen. Hunter has demanded to be relieved from command of the Department of West Virginia, in consequence of all his available troops having been ordered to report to Gen. Wright, who is in charge of the column that is to pursue the rebel forces under Early, recently engaged in the invasion of Maryland. Officers in high military position here to-night, express themselves

as satisfied that a large portion of Johnston's army has gone to reinforce Lee in Virginia, and that Atlanta will fall into our hands without a struggle. The movement of Johnston's troops into Virginia is thought to have begun immediately after the battle of Kennerly mountain.

The *Times*' special says the friends of Hunter are confident he was correct in quitting the Shenandoah and returning for supplies to the Kanawha Valley, and they point to the fact that the return march down the Shenandoah to Staunton was flanked by the railroad from Lynchburg to Waynesboro, and thence, with this whole command, must therefore have been cut off, destroyed or captured, had any such movement been attempted. Grant, it is understood, sustained this view of the situation and placed the blame for the recent invasion of Maryland, partly on the Washington War Office, but chiefly on the people of Maryland, who have not furnished a militia force for their own protection.

Louisville, July 19th.

The steamer *St. Louis*, on her way to Louisville, was burned yesterday at Sallier's Bend, on the Cumberland.

Four rebel prisoners have been sentenced from our military prison to be sent to Mitchellville and Clarksville, to be shot in retaliation for the murder of two Union men near these places.

Memphis, July 18th.

I am indebted to one of Gen. Washburne's Staff for the following: On the 5th inst., Gen. Washburne sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery from LaGrange, under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith and Brig. Gens. Mower and Grissom, with instructions to pursue Forrest—bring him to bay and fight and whip him. The orders were to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if they did not overtake him this side.

A dispatch from Smith to Washburne received to-day, says: I have met Lee, Forrest and Walker at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss is small compared to that of the rebels. I bring back everything in good order; nothing lost. A scout has since arrived at LaGrange and reports the enemy's loss at 2,500, and their defeat overwhelming. It is also stated by persons who have come in, that the rebel Gen. Faulkner and Col. Forrest are killed; General Forrest was wounded in the foot and his horse and equipments captured. From other sources we learn that Smith met Forrest near Pontotoc on Wednesday, 13th, and fought that day; also on Thursday and Friday, driving him below Tupelo, and whipping him badly in five different battles. Our loss is said to be less than 300, while that of the rebels is over 2,000.

**A CALIFORNIAN WOUNDED.**—Captain H. S. Ransom, formerly of Marysville, was severely wounded while at the head of his company, in a battle on the 16th of May, near Bermuda Hundred. He received a shot through his left lung, and another, shattered his right arm, so that it was amputated near the shoulder. He was in a low condition when last heard from.

#### RUSH VALLEY MINING COMPANY.

THE partners in this Company are requested to meet at 12 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 23d inst., at the Post Adjutant's office, Camp Douglas. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

R. E. KID, Pres. and Secy.

SAM'L E. W. DECKER, Secretary.

#### NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP IN THE BANKING BUSINESS heretofore existing between Eugene Kelley, of the City of New York, and Joseph A. Donohoe, Wm. C. Ralston, and Ralph S. Fretz, of San Francisco, under the firm name of EUGENE KELLEY & CO., New York, and DONOHOE, RALSTON & CO., San Francisco, will close on the first day of July, 1864. Eugene Kelley and Joseph A. Donohoe withdrawing from the co-partnership.

The business will be settled in New York by Eugene Kelley, and in San Francisco by Wm. C. Ralston and R. S. Fretz.

Depositors are requested to hand in their books for settlement at the banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co.

EUGENE KELLEY,

(Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney)

JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,

WM. C. RALSTON,

R. S. FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 12, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE, give notice that on and after the first day of July next, they will continue the business of the above co-partnership without interruption, at the old banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., in this city, under the firm name of FRETZ & RALSTON, and in New York through the agency of Messrs. LEE & WALLER, No. 11 Pine Street; and that on and after the 1st day of July next, they, together with D. O. Mills, J. B. Thomas, Louis McLane, Asa T. Lawton, Wm. E. Burro, O. F. Bell, Geo. O. Earl, Wm. Norris, J. Whitney, W. O. Gilfill, A. J. Pope, Herman Nichols, Frederick Billings, George H. Howard, M. F. Tschamacher, A. Haywood, Moses Ellis, A. C. McCreary, R. M. Joseph, Samuel Knight, A. C. Henry, J. C. Wilmerding and Wm. Knight, of San Francisco, and Jacob Horn, of Portland, Oregon, having become firm, that purpose duly incorporated under the laws of this State, will carry on the business of banking in all of its various branches, at the same place and through the same agency, and upon the basis of a Gold and Silver Currency, under the name of

#### THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

D. O. MILLS and WM. C. RALSTON will be charged with the management of the business of the Corporation.

WM. C. RALSTON,

R. S. FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 15, 1864.

#### FOR SALE.

Curry Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Submarine Store, Salt Lake City.



## By-Laws of Mountain Lake Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of Wasatch Mining District, held at Camp Douglas, July 20th, 1884, Mr. Wm. H. Farnham was called to the Chair and Chas. H. Godbold appointed Sec'y.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new Mining District within the limits of the Wasatch Mining District; elect a Recorder and establish By-Laws for the government of said District.

A committee, consisting of E. P. Woolworth, W. A. Bennett and George Smith, were appointed to draft By-Laws.

The following laws having been presented by the Committee, were acted upon, read, and adopted by the meeting.

**Article 1st.** This District shall be known as the Mountain Lake Mining District, being a part of the Wasatch Mining District, to be bounded as follows: Beginning at the junction of Parley's Creek with Jordan river, thence up the right bank of said creek to the original eastern boundary line of the Wasatch Mining District; thence along said eastern boundary to the head of Utah Lake; thence along the eastern margin of said lake to the head of the Jordan River; thence along the eastern bank of said river to the point of starting.

**Article 2d.** The extent of a claim on any mineral vein shall be two hundred (200) feet along the lode, with a width of five hundred (500) feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, offshoots, variations, and all the minerals and other valuables therein contained; and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross or other leads, traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

**Article 3d.** No person shall hold more than one claim of location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

**Article 4th.** All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., if from the discovery claim either way.

**Article 5th.** Each company shall do one faithful day's work on their claim each month; on a failure to do so such claim or claims will be subject to re-location; provided, however, that should the company be prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, their claims shall not be forfeited; and provided, further, that no claim belonging to a soldier shall be subject to re-location until six months shall have elapsed after his discharge from the service of the United States; unless he shall sign an agreement, on articles of incorporation, to the contrary.

**Article 6th.** Work done or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water ditch, or privilege, in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said person or company.

**Article 7th.** All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

**Article 8th.** Claims on gold surface diggings shall be each two hundred (200) feet square.

**Article 9th.** Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred (500) feet for each location, and five hundred (500) feet additional for discovery; and in all other respects shall be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

**Article 10th.** Whenever three hundred (300) dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this District, the ground so claimed by said company shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their assigns, and the same shall not be subject to re-location by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the company, which shall be so construed after the ground shall have lain idle for one year, and except in cases where claims are in litigation.

**Article 11th.** All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim owners in this District.

**Article 12th.** All meetings for the purpose of election, or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the District, or by publishing the same in some newspaper published in the Territory, said publication to be made by the Recorder, in either case, during at least twenty (20) days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

**Article 13th.** There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the District, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that purpose; provided, the Recorder is called away, he has the power to appoint a deputy, until a new Recorder may be chosen.

**Article 14th.** He shall record all claims presented for that purpose, and be entitled to receive therefor a sum not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company. Provided, that it shall not be lawful for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location. He shall in all notices placed on file in his office, state the time of presentation for record. It shall be his duty (if required by the locator) to furnish each share-

holder with a certificate of his claim, attested by the seal of his office, for each of which he shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty cents. Before recording any claim he shall satisfy himself that no rights are infringed.

**Article 15th.** The records of all claims located in this District, and heretofore recorded under the laws of the Wasatch District, shall be transcribed into the books of this District; but from the date of the adoption of these laws, such claims shall be subject thereto.

**Article 16th.** The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which to record all locations, and in the other, all transfers of claims in this District; to be styled, "Book A. B and C of claims," and "Book A. B and C of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he shall be entitled to receive a sum not to exceed one dollar in each case, and all such records, with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

**Article 17th.** All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy. When relieved, the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office. He shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him; provided, that he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

**Article 18th.** All records and copies thereof properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all courts in this Territory.

On motion, the District was declared established, and the By-Laws, as above, were adopted.

On motion, E. P. Woolworth was unanimously elected Recorder.

On motion, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned. Wm. A. Farnham, Pres't. Chas. H. Godbold, Sec'y.

**LOOK OUT FOR**

**Signor FRANCO,**

**THE WORLD RENOWNED**

**STONE EATER**

**AND**

**SWORD SWALLOWER**

Is now on Exhibition for a few days only, in

**GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,**

Residence, 100 South 1st St., south of the Salt Lake House. July 15th

**LATEST OPENING!**

**SIEGEL & CO.**

respectfully inform the Public that they have just received their splendid stock of

**Gentlemen's Clothing and**

**Furnishing Goods;**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

**HATS AND CAPS,**

**BLANKETS,**

**RUBBER GOODS,**

**NOTIONS, ETC.,**

which they offer for sale at

**Eastern Prices,**

in the newly fitted up premises,

**Cor. Main and 1st South Temple Sts.**

Our Goods being all latest and most carefully selected in the

**Great Eastern Market,**

**SURPASS IN ELEGANCE**

**LATEST STYLES,**

**CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES**

Corner of Main and 1st South Temple Sts.

**OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,**

**GILBERT & SONS**

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, and the French Lumber Company, West, the

**GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE**

**HOOTS THROUGH**

**ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.,**

and a perfect line of communication between

**THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS**

special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

**SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,**

is made

**INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;**

thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the

**WELL SELECTED STAGE**

**THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS IN SEVEN DAYS.**

**COACHES LEAVE**

**SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 10, A. M.**

**ARRIVE FROM THE EAST EVERY MORN**

**ING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE**

**OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.**

Office—First South Temple street, adjoining Jones' new Store.

**H. S. KUMFIELD, Agent.**

**Leave Salt Lake City July 1st, 1884.**

**OVERLAND STAGE LINE.**

**BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.**

**ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES**

**DAILY COACHES**

**Overland Mail Company**

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M.

Carried weekly between

**SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON,**

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy

**TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,**

between Salt Lake City and Atchison, Idaho, via. Hannock City. Also, a

**TRI-WEEKLY LINE**

between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Hannock.

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**THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA**

Corner of Washington and Battery Sts., San Francisco, July 1st, 1884.

**IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!**

**HURRY! HURRY!**

**MANHATTAN HOUSE**

**GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.**

**STABLES**

**THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA**

**CAPITAL STOCK (paid up in full) \$5,000,000**

**WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING**

**\$5,000,000**

**Stockholders**

**D. O. MILLS,** President.

**Wm. C. BALSTON,** Cashier.

Correspondents in New York—Lans & Wadsworth, No. 38 Pine Street.

Correspondents in London—Barclays & C. Co.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the advantages and facilities of a private banking firm, together with the convenience of private business matters so generally desired, the immediate management of the affairs of the corporation is entrusted to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Balston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the management of the Bank will be given in all business matters.

The corporation has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business in all its branches, in this city and with the interior of the continent, and with the Atlantic cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with capital facilities, and in addition have the advantage of association with commercial operations on the 1st day of August, 1884, which banking house now occupies the corner of Washington and Battery Sts., San Francisco, and will be open for business on the 1st day of August.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the advantages and facilities of a private banking firm, together with the convenience of private business matters so generally desired, the immediate management of the affairs of the corporation is entrusted to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Balston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the management of the Bank will be given in all business matters.

**TELEGRAPH COAL**

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